SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

AUGUST 1946

CROSSROADS FOR THE RED CROSS

Probings and problems involved in planning for the future of an American Institution

LUCILLE MONTGOMERY WHALEN

PUBLISHED BY
SURVEY ASSOCIATES

THIRTY CENTS A COPY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Columbia University

The curriculum of the New York School of Social Work consists of a combination of courses, research, and field work in both private and tax-supported social agencies. The normal program of study covers six quarters or eighteen months and leads to the Master of Science degree.

A sequence of courses selected from the regular curriculum is given in the late afternoon and evening for practicing social workers with the exception of the Summer Quarter.

Winter Quarter 1947—January 3-March 22.
Application date, October 21, 1946.

Catalogues will be mailed on request

122 East 22nd Street
New York 10, N. Y.

The University of Chicago

School of Social Service Administration

Autumn Quarter begins October 1

Winter Quarter begins January 2

Spring Quarter begins March 26

SUMMER QUARTER, 1947

(Dates to be announced later)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Giving complete program and requirements for admission will be sent on request.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

PREPARATION FOR GOVERNMENTAL SOCIAL WORK AND POST-WAR REHABILITATION

Beginning students may enter in May, September and January.

WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

For practicing social workers who have not the professional degree.

The program is especially adapted for public welfare workers, child welfare workers, and others who have an opportunity for part-time study or who are allowed educational leave.

For information and catalogue, apply to

Richard K. Conant, Dean
84 Exeter Street Boston, Massachusetts

"RECREATION FOR EVERYBODY"

A Report of the Los Angeles Recreation Survey

by Roy Sorenson and associates

A document of value to every Chest, Council, teacher of group work and recreation, and group work executive.

$1.85 postpaid

WELFARE COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN LOS ANGELES
729 SOUTH FIGUEROA STREET 14

For

"GLIMPSES OF REALITY"

read the September

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

Jolting back to the real situation in which social work in the United States finds itself—too few workers, too little time, inadequate services—the September Midmonthly prints in its first fall issue a series of five articles which fit under the general head, "Glimpses of Reality".

All of these articles come out of the very grass roots of social work practice in the United States and are frank to expose some of the very important problems with which social workers in many cities and towns over the country grapple day by day.

If it is time for you to renew your subscription ($3) to SURVEY MIDMONTHLY be sure to do it now, in time for the September issue.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.
112 East 19 Street New York 3, N. Y.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY for August, 1946. Vol. LXXXII, No. 8. Published monthly and copyright 1946 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC. Composed and printed by union labor at the Hughes Printing Company, East Stroudsburg, Pa., U. S. A. Publication Office, 34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Editorial and business office, 112 East 19 Street, New York 3, N. Y. Price this issue 30 cents; $3 a year; foreign and Canadian postage 50 cents extra. Entered as second class matter on June 22, 1940, at the post office at East Stroudsburg, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized December 1, 1921.

ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

VOL. LXXXII NO. 8 JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK AUGUST 1946

All too infrequently, it seems to us, do local executives publicly address themselves to the problems of the national movements of which they are a part. So a hearty editorial welcome goes this month to Lucille Montgomery Whalen for her grass roots discussion of current issues facing the National Red Cross.

To which, appropriately enough, we append the news that the plans were launched at the Red Cross delegate convention in June to increase local chapter representation on the central committee. Also, that chapters will be encouraged "to develop further their current practice of cooperating with other public and private agencies" and to "broaden the base of community representation on their governing boards."

BIG BOOST

Private agencies financed by community chests are being allocated an aggregate of 46.3 percent more money in 1946 than in 1941, according to the annual budget tabulation of Community Chests & Councils, Inc. The biggest boost is to leisure time agencies, who are receiving 76.2 percent more. At the other end of the receiving line are hospitals with 3.4 percent less than 1941 and family service agencies with only 15.9 percent more.

GLASS HOUSE

For laymen fond of complaining about the baffling complexity of social work terminology, we cite with admittedly evil intent the following comment from the financial pages of *The New York Times* in announcing the prize winner of the "most attractive and readable" annual report in the utility industry.

"While industry has made, in the last decade, remarkable progress toward issuing annual reports that can be understood by the layman as well as the statistician, reports continue to be issued that seem to defy complete understanding. . . . The points on which the company took first place were . . . simplicity of language, dramatization of accomplishment, and building of good will—three goals that are far wide of the mark hit by too many dull reports."

CHATTER

The 234 inhabitants of Noorvik, Alaska, donated $40 to the UNRRA famine relief campaign. . . . During August and September increases in food allowances of from 45 cents to $3 will be made by the Illinois Public Aid Commission. . . . Total employment during the June census week was estimated at 56,740,000 by the Bureau of the Census—1,240,000 above the preceding month. . . . The New York School of Social Work is negotiating with the authorities at Columbia University regarding the granting of a doctorate in social welfare. . . . Eight tenths of one percent of the ex-servicemen attending the University of Texas intend to enter social work. Fifty-one and two tenths percent want to be engineers. . . . Consideration of the Forand bill was laid over until the next session by the House Ways and Means Committee. . . . Effective July 1, the annual base pay of federal employes under the classification act was increased $250 or 14 percent, whichever is greater. A further provision limits the increase to 25 percent in the lowest brackets, and places an absolute ceiling of $10,000 on positions in the top bracket.

PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY

DISPLACED PERSONS

The total number of displaced persons in Europe and China is put at 2,142,000 by a recent study made under the auspices of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc. The largest number—816,100—are in camps in Germany. The next largest number are in France —389,400. The survey committee under the chairmanship of Earl G. Harrison goes on record as "strongly opposed to forcible repatriation of any displaced persons who are unwilling to return to their homelands because of danger to their lives or liberties, on account of their race, religion, or political beliefs," excepting, however, "war criminals, Quislings, and traitors."

FELLOWSHIPS

Ten fellowships for graduate study in social work have been given to the national organization of Girl Scouts by the Borden Company Foundation, Inc. . . . The New York State Department of Mental Hygiene has awarded eight scholarships to recent graduates of New York State colleges for study at accredited schools of social work. . . . One hundred and twenty-five fellowships for training in public health have been made available through the U. S. Public Health Service by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. . . . Fifteen to twenty college graduates will be placed on the payroll of the Ohio Department of Public Welfare and assigned to a year's study at the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

. . . The California Congress of Parents and Teachers is offering four fellowships of $1,000 each for one year of graduate study in psychiatric social work.

FOR OLD FOLKS

South Carolina is the second state to authorize the development of a program of geriatrics. Indiana was the first. . . . The New York City department of welfare is "committed to the idea" of establishing a chain of day recreation centers for the aged, says Commissioner Edward E. Rhatigan.

JOINERS

Probably "participation" is really the ten dollar word for it, so it is nice to find our neighbor *The Compass* coming down to our own level to describe as "joiners" the 59 percent of the members of the American Association of Social Workers who also pay dues to at least one other professional association. Twenty-seven percent are "joined up" with two or more organizations in addition to AASW.

HONORS

To Frank J. Bruno, professor *emeritus,* and for twenty years head of its Department of Social Work, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, by Washington University, St. Louis. . . . To Louis I. Dublin, second vice-president and statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the title of *Officer de l'Ordre de la Santé Publique,* by the French government for making a survey of child health. . . . To Anita Eldridge, executive secretary of the California State Conference of Social Work, the 1946 Koshland Award for outstanding contribution in social work practice or theory by a professional social worker.

DIVORCE

According to the U. S. Children's Bureau more than a quarter million marriages ended in divorce in 1940. This year will see close to one-half million, it is estimated. . . . Concerned with the "skyrocketing incidence of divorce," the Central Conference of American Rabbis has decided to devote the major part of its 1947 summer institute to a consideration of the problem.

FORGOTTEN DISEASE

Another campaign against one of the "forgotten diseases" got under way last month when the National Arthritis Research Foundation launched a $2,500,000 drive for a research center to be located in Hot Springs, Ark. Lionel Barrymore, confined to a wheel chair for many years as an arthritis sufferer, was named chairman of the board of sponsors. Surgeon General Parran, at the opening luncheon in New York, said that a 1938 survey showed more suffering from arthritis and other forms of rheumatoid disease than from cancer, tuberculosis, heart diseases, and diabetes combined.

BITTER PILL

"A lot of people now will be saying to you that they are sick and tired of hearing of starvation and want," President Truman told the Youth Conference on Famine Relief last month. "Maybe they are, because this great country of ours very seldom comes to the point where any segment of its population is on a starvation basis."

POSITIVE NOTE

The American Society for the Hard of Hearing has changed its name to the American Hearing Society.

GRAPHIC FARE

The August *Survey Graphic* pays tribute to Sidney Hillman by reprinting an article originally carried March 7, 1914—Graham Taylor's appreciation of the young garment worker who had just won a great strike in Chicago.

Also of particular interest to *Midmonthly* readers: the first of three articles by George Soloveytchik on postwar Scandinavia; and "God, Humanity, and the Mountains" — excerpts from the Kentucky mountain journal of Marion Morse MacKaye written in 1921 during a trip with her poet husband, Percy MacKaye.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

Editorial and Business Office
112 East 19 Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Publishers of

Survey Midmonthly — Survey Graphic

Subscription to either—Domestic: Year $3; 2 years $5; Canadian and Foreign: Year $3.50; 2 years $6. *Joint subscription*—Domestic: $5; Canadian and Foreign $6. Indexed in Readers Guide to Periodical Literature, Index to Labor Articles, Public Affairs Information Service, Book Review Digest, Psychological Abstracts, Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus.

JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, *chairman of the board;* RICHARD B. SCANDRETT, JR., *president;* JOHN PALMER GAVIT, AGNES BROWN LEACH, *vice presidents;* ANN REED BRENNER, *secretary.*

Survey Midmonthly

PAUL KELLOGG, *editor.*
BRADLEY BUELL, *executive editor.*

BEULAH AMIDON, ANN REED BRENNER, HELEN CHAMBERLAIN, KATHRYN CLOSE, MICHAEL M. DAVIS, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, HARRY HANSEN, FLORENCE LOEB KELLOGG, LOULA D. LASKER, MARION ROBINSON, LEON WHIPPLE, *associate editors.*

JOANNA C. COLCORD, EDWARD T. DEVINE, RUSSELL H. KURTZ, ALAIN LOCKE, GERTRUDE SPRINGER, *contributing editors.*

WALTER F. GRUENINGER, *business manager;* MOLLIE CONDON, ROSAMOND LEE, *circulation managers;* MARY R. ANDERSON, *advertising manager;* ANNE ROLLER ISSLER, DOROTHY PUTNEY, *field representatives.*

BEULAH WELDON BURHOE, *associate secretary, membership department.*

CONTENTS

Crossroads for the Red Cross ..... LUCILLE MONTGOMERY WHALEN 201

Social Workshop for Teachers ..... LENA V. OVESEN 203

The Common Welfare 205

Plan No. 2 • Study-Work Schooling • Congratulations!

For China's Children: Photographs 206

Here in Washington ..... RILLA SCHROEDER 208

The Country Over 209

Veterans Affairs • Forgotten Children • Alcoholism • People and Things

Copyright, 1946, Survey Associates, Inc. All rights reserved.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Crossroads for the Red Cross

LUCILLE MONTGOMERY WHALEN views critical national issues from her perspective as a Pacific Coast Chapter executive.

DURING THE WAR, local American Red Cross chapters were revitalized to an extent that hardly could have been dreamed of in the years of peace. Chapter administration became aggressive, leadership younger, new blood infiltrated boards of directors, structures were revised. For the first time, in many places, chapters emerged with a full-fledged program of cooperative community services. It was the old Red Cross, but in a new dress —more positive, aggressive, younger.

Chapters everywhere are now eagerly asking: "What is the future of the Red Cross?" They want to know how much staff will be needed in peacetime. They have innumerable practical questions about future policies for such services as home service, disaster preparedness, first aid, water safety, accident prevention, nursing activities, Junior Red Cross, and volunteer special services.

More fundamentally, chapters are also wondering whether history will repeat itself. For only a cursory glance at the past history of the organization is needed to show how closely its fortunes have followed the curve of war-created interest and activity. In 1916 the National Red Cross had 250 chapters and 286,461 members. Then came World War I, and in 1918 it had 3,864 chapters and 18,644,429 members. Peace brought a sharp drop in membership and a steady decline in activities, although the number of chapters decreased only slightly. Roll call membership hit its low in 1925 with 3,103,810. From that point membership gradually increased to 5,668,680 by 1939, and the number of chapters had climbed to 3,750. Then came World War II with greatly expanded activities, and support which reached the unprecedented heights last year of 28,962,833 members contributing over $200,000,000.

So today local chapters are again wondering, as they did a generation ago, whether full use is to be made of their war-revitalized organizations. We feel that the Red Cross has much to offer American life in this era of adjustment from war to peace.

There is hardly a community in this country that does not have a chapter within a radius of fifty miles. The ramifications of the health, education, and welfare programs reach into every phase of our daily living. The number of citizens who volunteer their services to these chapters are unequaled by any other organization.

Our chapters, however, are all an integal part of the national organization—a corporation created by the Congress of the United States. We must look to it not only for general leadership and inspiration but also for precise directives which will answer our questions about the peacetime program to which we should now be reconverting. But as a typical executive secretary with a social work background who had some years of Red Cross experience before the war, I am still very much at sea. I find it difficult to advise my board on many matters of policy, because I am not clear what role, in relation to community needs and other community services, the national organization expects us to play. Our chapter chairman puts it this way: "We did a commendable job during the war. We want to continue as an active force in community betterment. But we are part of a national organization and we need to know what is expected of us."

Home Service

Every chapter executive must recognize, as I do, that the problems of reconversion confronting the national organization are tremendous. Much of its wartime service to men in the armed forces and in hospitals here and abroad must continue for a long time to come. The reconversion problems of nearly 4,000 local chapters in this country are complex in the extreme. We know that the very size of the national organization, and the great variety of its specialized services and functions, makes very difficult the formulation of over-all policies adaptable to local communities of all sizes and descriptions. Nevertheless, these problems are in *our* lap.

What to do about home service has a priority on our list, and our chapter has given much thought to it. We feel that a tremendous responsibility rests upon us to continue to meet the needs of men and women who served in the armed forces. During the entire period of hostilities, great stress was placed on the slogan, "Keep the Red Cross at His Side." The discharged veteran has a right to expect the Red Cross will continue to be at his side when he needs counseling, claims service, assistance with domestic problems, financial relief and, above all, an understanding approach to whatever problems he may have.

On the other hand, while our case load is not increasing rapidly the problems presented are becoming more complex. They are demanding more and more time from the caseworker. Also, they are demanding more and more skill in diagnosis and treatment. A good example is the transient veteran who recently came to us suffering from psychoneurosis. He was drifting around looking for work and had made application for unemployment benefits. Because he had no permanent address, checks were delayed. It was apparent that he needed medical attention and the doctor who examined him recommended hospitalization. We applied for admission to a government hospital, but this was not immediately available. In the meantime, the man was a frequent caller at the office, and the home service worker gave him generously of her time. Someone to whom he could talk and who understood his problem helped give him release from worry and anxiety.

If we are to give satisfactory service to such clients we will have to have more well trained workers. We also ought to have psychiatric service available to us. But we are not sure whether or not we should plan to handle cases that require intensive service or whether that should be the responsibility of some other community agency. It is true that the national organization did issue a policy statement on this point, but its phrasing was indecisive, and we are not sure what was intended. Meanwhile our own committee is criticizing the amount of time

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

we are giving to such cases. If we are to enter the field of intensive case-work service, we will have to interpret our new needs to our own board, and we need strong backing from the national organization for that.

Safety Program

Another thing we are worrying about is whether to concentrate on the Red Cross' fine programs of first aid, water safety, accident prevention, and highway first aid stations. I recall when the highway first aid station program was initiated in 1936, chapters enthusiastically promoted it in co-operation with local medical authorities and the highway departments. The sign announcing, "Emergency First Aid American Red Cross," was a common sight to the cross country traveler, serving both as a warning and an assurance. Recently on a journey along a main highway I traveled more than one hundred miles without seeing a single station.

Certainly there is great need for first aid and accident prevention programs. Accidents of all kinds take an annual toll of more than 10,000,000 people. With the war over, our highways are crowded with cars. Yet the great mass of our population still remains untrained in first aid and certainly unfamiliar with the fundamentals of accident prevention. We know from past experience that chapter committees can assist their local safety council substantially to reduce local accidents by seeing that first aid and accident prevention courses are part of the school curriculum, and by promoting adult classes.

Yet so far, the national organization has failed to emphasize the importance of this service as a peacetime program. Our chairman will need directives to encourage him to interpret the needs and opportunities to the schools and community groups.

Education for water safety is an important part of the Red Cross life-saving and general safety program. At the present time, the emphasis is mainly instructional, by teaching swimming, lifesaving, and the hazards of water sports. While this has great value, I feel that chapters could play an even more constructive role if they also put their weight behind community plans to secure additional basic facilities—such as swimming pools—and generally to encourage public recreation developments in this field. Chapters have not played this role in the past, for it obviously means involving their leadership in local government and community policy. But our governing boards and volunteers come from all segments of the community, and it seems to me that a positive stand on such matters would benefit everyone.

An opportunity of this kind arose in our community a few years ago. For many years the chapter had conducted a "learn to swim" campaign—free to the public, including children and adults. It was a fine community service, and everyone wanted to take advantage of the opportunity for swimming as a relief from the summer heat and as enjoyable recreation. However, the only pools available were privately owned and outside the city limits. There was great interest on the part of many people in building a pool at one of the high schools. Naturally, one of the important questions to decide was which school should have the pool.

On our own water safety committee were representatives from group-work organizations, the City Recreation Commission, civic leaders, and other leaders interested in swimming and water safety who were anxious to back this community improvement. But the national organization advised our committee not to enter into any controversy over the site of the pool, and instead to offer advisory assistance only. The net result was that no school pool was built, because no one was willing to take a positive stand. This was very frustrating to our leadership, which felt that water safety education should have taken a definite position on the need for the pool, and helped to guide public opinion on this point.

Junior Red Cross

Without question, Junior Red Cross, more than any other service, is the source through which to perpetuate interest in Red Cross and develop its future leadership. However, it is our experience that the present program through which young people are enrolled provides insufficient challenge to their interest. Youth is sincerely interested in international good will and fitness for service and this provides a sound motivating force for enrollment. But the activities in which they engage must have more meaning. Youth has no use for sham.

I have found from my own experience, for example, that Junior Red Cross members can effectively participate in surveying community needs under the advice and leadership of the JRC committee. This is particularly valuable in rural communities, whose services in many fields are apt to fall far short of desirable standards. The Juniors must do the actual survey, otherwise they will not feel an integral part of it. If funds are voted for a project, they will thus get satisfaction from the achievement. I find that youth today has a real appreciation of research although, of course, direction is needed. The national organization could do local JRC committees a real service if it would prepare directives and manuals on how to proceed, for in many instances the local committees themselves are unfamiliar with survey techniques and hesitate to advise the Junior members.

The program of Junior international friendship also needs to be strengthened, and it seems to me this might be done by (1) exchanging students with other countries as emissaries of good will; (2) personalizing international correspondence so that it becomes intimate and friendly instead of frigid; (3) urging our junior members to provide school supplies for other countries in order to help restore a semblance of normal educational facilities. These are practical projects which would be easy to put into action. But it would be necessary for the national organization to work out practical details and enlist chapter cooperation and support for them.

Volunteer Service

The large number of women who volunteer through the special services program are a unique and rich community resource of which the Red Cross may be justly proud. Trained and skilled in various fields, here is a potential through which to bring to their communities, large or small, unlimited kindness, tolerance, and better understanding of welfare and health problems. Rightly guided, their active interest may result in better standards of social work. Our volunteers, who represent a good cross section of a community, see the pitiable condition in which some of their townspeople live as they serve as motor corps or home service corps members. Inevitably they begin to think of better housing, improved sanitation, and advanced welfare standards. But although during the war some volunteers were organized to render broad community services such as nurses and dietitian aids, most volunteer special

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

services have been restricted to chapter activities.

The program of the chapter in a city of 60,000 population, where I was employed before the war, affords a good example of what can be done under a broad policy of using Red Cross volunteers for many different kinds of needed community services. The chairman of volunteer special services committee was especially interested in health and welfare problems, and contributed time and energy in working out plans. Following conferences with the medical social worker at the General Hospital, the department of public welfare, and the state blind handicraft worker, the motor corps was used to transport patients to clinics, drove the blind to handicraft classes, and took shut-ins for pleasure rides. A hospital and recreation corps was organized to serve the General Hospital, where they worked helpfully and successfully in chronic wards for aged and in the pediatrics wing. These Gray Ladies read to the patients, played games, and arranged birthday parties as social events once each month. In the pediatrics wing were hundreds of children, some there for months without anything to amuse them, who had become disciplinary problems for the nurses. The Gray Ladies read and played games with the children, and assisted the bedside teacher with lessons and by planning parties for such special children's holidays as Valentine's Day, Easter, Hallowe'en, Fourth of July, and so on. The home service corps helped the one chapter caseworker. The braille corps sponsored the work of the state blind craft worker by providing quarters in the Red Cross Chapter House for classes, aiding in the display of their work. Every volunteer had fun performing these various tasks and the community benefited materially. Here again is a National Red Cross function of community volunteer service, in connection with which chapters need help from the national organization in raising their sights and providing the "know how" of community organization for volunteer service in many areas outside the traditional activities of the Red Cross.

These are some of the issues and questions which we in local Red Cross chapters are having to face as we go about the task of reconverting from war to peacetime programs. We know that we need positive and aggressive leadership from our national organization, both through policy-making directives that will clarify our role in our communities, and through instruction and guidance as to how best to fulfill that role. But it also seems to me that the national organization needs to make the best possible use of our experience, in determining its policies and charting a course for all of us to follow. We are its spearheads in 3,750 communities in this country. We must be sensitive to community needs and community opinion. National-local relations are at their best when they travel over a two-way street. Out of such a pooling of wisdom and experience should come a peacetime program which will ensure the future of the Red Cross as a constructive dynamic force in American community life.

Social Workshop for Teachers

Better service results when teachers and social workers team up, says LENA V. OVESEN, of New York's Welfare Council.

FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS New York City has offered an "alertness" course in social work to teachers and other school personnel. Through this in-service workshop on schools and social agencies, more than four hundred teachers, school counselors, deans, and assistants to principals have discovered something about the welfare resources on which they can call for help in working with the children in their classes. At the same time, social workers and agency executives have made the illuminating discovery that teachers are also concerned about satisfactory social adjustment of school-age children. The experience has been mutually enlightening. The workshop is bringing recognition of the fact that the community should serve the child in a unified rather than a compartmentalized fashion, and that the school is part of the community.

The basic purpose of the workshop is to acquaint school personnel with social agencies that can be useful to them, and to develop good relationships with these agencies. It has been given as an after-school course, meeting weekly for fifteen sessions of an hour and a half each. The broad outlines of the course are worked out each semester by a planning committee which includes the chief psychiatric social worker of the bureau of child guidance of the board of education, representatives of social and health agencies, and the executive secretaries of three neighborhood councils affiliated with the Welfare Council. The details of each semester's program are kept flexible so the course may reflect the interests of the particular group of teachers participating.

After the opening sessions, the group usually visits a different agency each week. The teachers see the physical set-up of the agency, learn about the services offered, sometimes see the program offered, and in discussion get down to cases about children in their own classes who could be helped by the services which the agency renders. There is also discussion of the methods of making referrals to social agencies and the problems involved in using confidential material. Among the agencies visited during a typical semester are a day nursery, a health center, the Children's Court, a voluntary family agency, the department of welfare, a child placement agency, a settlement, the Social Service Exchange, the Welfare Council, and local affiliated councils of social agencies.

At the start, the workshop was offered only to teachers in the area served by the three regional councils affiliated with the Welfare Council. This covered most of the east side of Manhattan, and the personnel of forty-nine schools was eligible. Not all the teachers in the first courses came of their own volition, some being "assigned" to the group because the administration wanted the school represented.

As the program got under way and teachers began to tell their friends about it, interest developed in other parts of the city, and the workshop was expanded to include interested staff

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

members of kindergarten and elementary grades, junior and senior high and vocational schools throughout the five boroughs of New York. Election of the course is now purely voluntary on the part of the individual.

Some of the effectiveness of the course is lost by this citywide registration, because the teachers now do not necessarily visit the agencies with which they will be dealing directly. This disadvantage has been more than balanced, however, by the fact that members of the group now come because of their own interest, and bring to the group a variety of backgrounds which help to enrich the course.

The enthusiastic reports taken back to the schools by teachers who have participated in the workshop have had further beneficial effects. After hearing the endorsements, principals and deans have paid new attention to the services of the social agencies, a few schools have applied for the addition of social workers or psychiatrists to their staffs and, in general, there has been a growing rapport between the schools and social agencies.

What Teachers Learn

Often, when they start the course, teachers are impatient with philosophy and an exposition of underlying theories. They expect and want to be given formulas, or short-cuts, which they can apply to children in slide-rule fashion. As the course progresses, they usually come to see each child as an individual, with his special needs.

Impressed with the complexity of social service in New York City, they have of their own initiative stressed the need for adequate coordination and joint planning. A number have joined the councils of social agencies in their own neighborhoods. Others have become associate members of organizations in such fields as guidance and counseling.

Toward the end of the course, each participant is asked to write a critique of the workshop, in place of the written examination normally required for board of education alertness courses. While some of the papers were in such general terms as to be of little value, many of the teachers devoted real thought to their essays. A typical reaction was that of the teacher who wrote: "As a subject teacher concerned purely with subject matter at hand, I often said when a child was unprepared or failed: 'Ask your mother to see me.' I know now that such a request might bring about resentment. From now on I shall interview a child several times before suggesting that we might call in a parent for all of us to talk the matter over together." It was a pleasure to read such conclusions as one teacher's statement that "each school staff should have a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a doctor, a nurse, and a social worker available."

As with all educational work, it is not easy to know what class content becomes a part of a student's real thinking. The few referrals which have come to the attention of the workshop planning committee indicate that at least some of the teachers have learned well the lesson of cooperative action. At the present time a social work student, particularly interested in interpretation, is interviewing a group of workshop graduates to see how much they have absorbed. Her preliminary findings seem to indicate a satisfying breadth of understanding. After the last session of one particularly well integrated and interested group, eight teachers asked for a continuation of the course, with more emphasis on the dynamics of behavior and personality. This was offered the following year, and attracted sixteen people.

One danger against which the planning committee thought it must guard was the possibility that teachers would consider themselves qualified social workers after one or two workshop courses. Actually, experience has shown that this fear was largely unfounded, for the teachers have come out of the course with a wholesome respect for the professional training which social workers receive in graduate school. Indeed, some have gone to another extreme; considering social workers as miracle workers, they have at first reacted by wishing to refer every problem child to a social agency. Careful interpretation is needed to keep clear in the teachers' minds the respective roles of school and agency, in promoting the welfare of the child.

The workshop experience also shows that it is unwise to fix the curriculum too rigidly in advance. It is advisable to start the group "where it is," and let the interests of the participants determine the content of the course. Teachers, grade advisers, deans, all come to the course with different equipment and different degrees of information about the field of social work; and unless these facts are recognized the workshop may not be successful.

The workshop has been a two-way street in a very real sense. The agency executives and social workers who participated learned a great deal. Some teachers went so far as to say that "social workers talk too much." The use of such concepts as "anxiety," "security," "relationship," "guilt," "ambivalence," "hostility," and "aggression" not only had little meaning for the teachers but gave an impression of condescension. School people are often irritated by the agencies' unexplained refusal to accept a referral, and at times feel that they have been given the "runaround." Teachers frequently feel, moreover, that they give a great deal of information to an inquiring caseworker and get back nothing in the way of a report. As one teacher expressed it: "I never heard the end of any case until I came to this course." Comments such as these have been useful in helping to reshape the attitudes and methods of the cooperating social workers.

What Social Workers Learn

Caseworkers from the agencies gained a new appreciation of what it means to work always with a group rather than with individuals. They became aware that to give Johnny the special treatment he needs from the teacher is easier to say than to do. At the Children's Court early in the spring of this year, the discussion turned to the *prevention* of delinquency, in order to keep the youngster out of the court. A suggestion was made that the teacher give more individual attention to the children in her class who show signs of maladjustment, and the reply came immediately from several members of the group: "But what do we do with the other thirty children in the meantime —ignore them?" These are very real dilemmas, and the answers are not easy, but in the process of discussion there is built up an increased understanding on both sides of the table, and a recognition that each has something to offer.

The education of a few, or a few hundred teachers, cannot, of course, revolutionize a system which has been characterized by separateness and misunderstanding. To have an effective relationship between the schools and social agencies, closer cooperation between top school officials and agency executives is needed. Meanwhile, the workshops have pointed a way to bring together practitioners in both groups in the interest of all around service to the children of New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE COMMON WELFARE

Plan No. 2

On midnight of July 15 President Truman's Plan No. 2 for strengthening the Federal Security Agency by transferring to it the Children's Bureau, the vital statistics operations of the Census Bureau, and other administrative changes automatically went into effect. (See July *Survey Midmonthly,* page 191.) It was a tight squeak. The House previously had turned down all three of the President's reorganization plans. Seven hours before deadline, the Senate killed Plan No. 1 calling for a consolidation of federal housing agencies, but approved Plan No. 2 by the narrow vote of 40 to 37. Plan No. 3 for a reshuffling of a number of agencies in the cabinet departments had been approved the previous Saturday. Under the Reorganization Act of 1945 only joint rejection by both houses within sixty days can prohibit the President's reorganization recommendations from going into effect.

Plan No. 2, supplementing President Roosevelt's earlier steps in 1939, now brings most of the major federal agencies responsible for health, welfare, and education (except the gigantic Veterans Administration) under the broad administrative tent of the FSA. To date, however, this agency has served mainly as a "holding company" for the different bureaus and units transferred to it. The full administrative implications of the fact that the functions of its several bureaus and divisions, as President Truman put it, "constitute a natural family of closely related services, interwoven at many points and in many ways," have yet to be realized.

Now would seem an appropriate time for a systematic and expert study of the functions performed by the different FSA units. The basic integrity of the several programs for health, for welfare, for children, for education should not be impaired. But the values that should come from a grouping under a single agency will be largely lost unless administrative policies grow out of a systematic examination of present functions and the variety of federal-state-local working relationships. In these relationships is the crux of the problem of achieving the President's purpose of strengthening federal "leadership and service in dealing with the social problems of the country."

Study-Work Schooling

Using the school-job programs developed during the war as a laboratory, the National Child Labor Committee offers a report on such subjects, in the hope of discovering possibilities for revising the secondary school curriculum to hold in school many young people who "drop out" for lack of interest in the academic round.

As a basis for the report, examples of study-work programs were examined in Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Tulsa, Orange, Tex., Oakland, Sacramento, Detroit, Grosse Pointe, Mich., Minneapolis, and Torrington, Conn. The survey was confined to programs where secondary school students were released from school part time to accept paid employment under a scheme developed and supervised by the schools, with academic credit for their employment.

The three chief constructive values the study revealed are summarized in the report: "For many students a combination of school and work has definite educational and social values; school work may provide more appropriate jobs for students working outside of school hours than students find independently; the programs tend to interest some young people in remaining longer in school."

Based on wartime experience, the committee holds that such programs, if they are to be renewed or continued, need careful evaluation, and the development of "definite procedures and safeguards that could not always be provided . . . under wartime pressures."

The report notes that few students in college preparatory courses were found in the programs studied. Although many school authorities hold that work experience is desirable for all high school students, the educators "did not believe work experience could be included in the college preparatory program, until college entrance requirements are made more flexible."

The report further comments, "Work study programs can help to make our schools more democratic if all types of students work together in them, and this value may be lost if they are limited to students who lack the mental aptitude or the financial resources for a college education.

Congratulations!

As President Truman on July 3 affixed his signature to the National Mental Health Act, congratulations certainly were in order to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, to Representative J. Percy Priest of Tennessee, Senator Claude E. Pepper of Florida, and a host of other organizations and individuals who successfully nursed this carefully drafted plan through the sessions of an overburdened Congress. Back of their efforts, to be sure, has been a growing public awareness that mental health is one of today's major problems, and that we are woefully lacking in trained psychiatric personnel, and clinic and hospital facilities. But the creation and channeling of that public understanding has in large part been also a labor of the same people who saw the bill through to enactment.

The version approved by the Joint Conference Committee followed more closely the Senate bill than the one passed earlier by the House. For the most part, the Senate changes were regarded as improvements. Under the act, $10,000,000 is appropriated to set up a National Mental Health Institute, within the structure of the U. S. Public Health Service. The institute will conduct and stimulate research into the causes and treatment of mental disease, and serve as a center for leadership and coordination. A similar sum is available for grants-in-aid to states and nonprofit institutions to subsidize not only research but the expansion of badly needed training and clinical facilities.

A National Advisory Mental Health Council, consisting of six scientific and medical experts plus the surgeon general of the Public Health Service will pass on all grants and advise on general policy.

The development of psychiatric and mental hygiene facilities must go a long way to catch up with the need and demand. But now, at least, the country has a national plan to guide and direct that development.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

UNRRA Photos by Rothstein

Small residents of Hsing Shan Home confer with Miss Lewis

Planning with girls of Jen Tze Tang Orphanage for more schooling and recreation

This little fellow thanks Miss Lewis for UNRRA supplies that let 800 children go back to school

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Foundlings thrive on cod-liver oil and milk supplied by UNRRA

For China's Children

These pages feature the work of Vinita Lewis, Louisiana-born UNRRA staff member currently working in Peiping, China. A graduate of the University of Chicago and the New York School of Social Work, Miss Lewis is an experienced worker in the field of child welfare.

Rehabilitation work in China is being done through established homes and institutions with Chinese social workers and public authorities. Miss Lewis works with the Peiping Child Welfare Committee, which she organized, composed of fifteen social workers and board members of health and welfare agencies. UNRRA is providing food, clothing, medical supplies, and is helping with building repairs. Committee members are taking necessary steps to revive education, improve sanitation standards, and increase vocational training.

Working against time—UNRRA is slated to last only until March 1947—Miss Lewis is also training workers and helping agency boards to move along with plans for the future.

At Yu Ying Tang Nursery, moppets greet their friend whose visits mean new life for them

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HERE IN WASHINGTON

JOHN R. STEELMAN, DIRECTOR OF the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, has titled the quarterly report of his agency "At the Crossroads." The report, covering the period ending June 30, 1946, reveals that the civilian labor force rose in May to 57,600,000 with unemployment less than 2,500,000. Of the 12,000,000 veterans demobilized since V-J Day only 930,000 are unemployed. Current construction is at a higher level than at any period since 1943.

All of which, the report indicates, forecasts a rosy future if price and wage levels remain. Otherwise—

✦ ✦ ✦

WITH THE APPROVAL OF CONgress, Reorganization Plan Number 2 has been put into effect and the various agencies and units of agencies concerned, despite some grumbling, seem to be settling down to business as usual.

Federal Security Administrator Watson B. Miller has re-shuffled his agency to agree with the Plan (spelled in Caps). It will be reconstituted, he has announced, under four main operating branches and five staff offices. The four branches are:

1. *Social Security Administration.* This will take over the old age and survivors insurance, employment security and public assistance programs formerly administered in the agency by the Social Security Board, now abolished. The activities of the Children's Bureau, with the exception of its child labor functions, have been transferred here from the Department of Labor.

Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board since February 1937, has been named Commissioner for Social Security to head this new unit. The commissioner will combine the functions heretofore exercised by the board members, himself, George E. Bigge, and Ellen S. Woodward.

Katharine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau since 1934, continues in that post. No changes in the chiefs of the several divisions of the social security program are in the works.

2. *Education.* This branch includes the Office of Education, the American Printing House for the Blind, Columbia Institution for the Deaf, and Howard University. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education since 1934, will head this service.

3. *Public Health.* This unit brings together the U. S. Public Health Service, Freedmen's and St. Elizabeth's Hospitals, and the Division of Vital Statistics (transferred from Commerce).

Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service since 1936, will head this unit. Halbert L. Dunn continues as chief of the Division of Vital Statistics.

4. *Office of Special Services.* This is a new agency, and will include the recently created Bureau of Employes Compensation and the Employes Compensation Appeals Board (successor to the U. S. Employes Compensation Commission which was abolished by the Plan), the Food and Drug Administration, the Offices of Vocational Rehabilitation, War Property Distribution, and Community War Services.

Mrs. Jewell W. Swofford, chairman of the U. S. Employes Compensation Commission since 1933, has been appointed to direct this office as Commissioner for Special Services. Former Senator Hattie Caraway, recently a member of the U. S. Employes Compensation Commission, will serve on the new Appeals Board.

✦ ✦ ✦

IN ADDITION TO THESE FOUR operating branches, FSA has announced that its existing staff offices—executive assistant, general counsel, research and information—have been augumented by two new offices:

1. *Office of Federal-State Relations.* This will be responsible to the administrator for study and recommendations in line with Section 10 of the Plan. Section 10 looks toward the coordination of grant-in-aid administration and directs the Federal Security Administrator to establish uniform standards and procedures so that state agencies administering two or more grant programs may submit a single state plan and be subject to unified fiscal, personnel, and other policies.

George E. Bigge, the Republican member of the Social Security Board since 1937, will head this office.

2. *Office of Inter-Agency and International Relations.* This unit will be responsible to the administrator for formulating, establishing, and coordinating the agency's relationships with other federal agencies, with international agencies and representatives of foreign governments, and with organized groups in the fields of health, education, welfare, and social security.

Ellen S. Woodward, a member of the Social Security Board since 1938, will serve as director of this office.

Federal Security Administrator Miller has stated that his immediate staff, headed by his assistant, Maurice Collins, will remain substantially the same with these additions.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY itself was set up by Plan Number 1 under the Reorganization Act of 1939. It brought together the Office of Education, the U. S. Public Health Service, the Social Security Board, the U. S. Employment Service, plus two depression-born agencies, later abolished, the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration.

Plan Number 2 of the Act of 1939 brought the American Printing House for the Blind into FSA in 1940, and Plan Number 4 transferred to the same jurisdiction the Food and Drug Administration, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Freedmen's Hospital, Howard University, and the Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation was established in FSA in 1943 to administer the federal-state civilian rehabilitation program under the Barden-La Follette Act. The Office of Community War Services (now in liquidation) was developed during the war to implement FSA emergency services in health and social protection, education, welfare, recreation, and other related fields. The Office of War Property Distribution was set up in 1945 to work with the War Assets Administration in carrying out the provision of the Surplus Property Act in respect to the distribution of war surpluses among nonprofit institutions.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE REORGANIZATION OF FSA looks toward the elevation of that agency to department status. The present Congress is understood to frown on the proposal but proponents of the scheme are looking hopefully toward the 80th Congress and what they hope will be a change of heart.

Paul Schuster

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE COUNTRY OVER

Veterans Affairs

This month marks the first anniversary of V-J Day and the final end of the cataclysmic war years. Millions of veterans who poured back during the late fall, winter, and early spring, now have as identifying distinction only the modest little discharge pin which they wear in their lapel. The rush to and through the veterans information centers, so rapidly set up in many sections of the country, is on the wane. Now the veteran is settling himself, along with and as part of the rest of the country, for the long pull. It seems therefore appropriate to group together in these columns a digest of items about some of the major factors in that "settling in" process—the Veterans Administration, the veteran's chief recourse for help of all kinds; housing, an acute nationwide problem; education, both emergent and fundamental.

THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Commendation came last month to the Veterans Administration "for the sound principles which it has established and in the progress made . . . since the end of hostilities," in the report of the Committee on Integration of the Medical Services of the Government, of which President Harold W. Dodds, of Princeton University, is the chairman. "In spite of tremendous problems and difficulties," says the report, "the Department of Medicine and Surgery has designed a program to provide a high standard of care for the veteran."

Pointing out, however, that as of March 1, the VA reported more than full occupancy of its available 74,721 beds, the committee's report makes a series of recommendations, all but one of which were approved by President Truman. These include:

1. Immediate enactment of the Hill-Burton hospital bill which provides for federal grants-in-aid to states for the construction of community hospital facilities. Passage of this bill would make it possible for the VA to use these new hospitals for veterans cases. Otherwise, it will be necessary for the Veterans Administration to provide a much larger number of beds in all categories.

2. Utilization of existing government facilities such as army and navy hospitals, to avoid duplication and conserve facilities.

3. Location of new hospitals near medical centers, with consideration for the concentration of veteran population, transportation, and available housing.

4. Provision for the care of veterans with acute or diagnostic problems in approved government and community hospitals, as well as in VA institutions.

5. A study of present pension policies with a view to providing "motivation, retraining, reeducation, and rehabilitation for the disabled veteran, as well as adequate monetary compensation."

6. Establishment of internships in VA hospitals, the improvement of professional library services there, the extension of the in-service training program, and lengthening of the period of postgraduate training.

The President agreed with the committee that a proposed far-reaching study aimed at possible integration of all federal medical services should be postponed pending settlement of the problem of unifying the armed forces. He disagreed, however, with the recommendation that VA hospitals give outpatient service to veterans with non-service-connected disabilities, on the ground that they are already overcrowded with service-connected cases.

Self-employment

Self-employment allowances under the GI Bill of Rights are helping to maintain over 200,000 veterans in 258 different types of vocations under the GI bill. Eighty-five percent of the recipients are farmers. The remaining 15 percent are engaged in almost every field of work, from doctor to shoemaker.

The allowance is available to any veteran engaged in an independent enterprise for profit, provided he earns less than $100 a month. If so, he is entitled to the difference between his monthly earnings and $100 for a period up to ten and two fifths months.

NP's

Three out of five disability claims in the VA are neuropsychiatric, reported Dr. Daniel Blain, acting assistant medical director for neurosychiatry, at the National Conference of Social Work. At the present time, over 50 percent of these cases, numbering about 100,000, need out-patient service. The peak load of such patients is not expected until 1975.

In the face of this staggering problem, VA has already established 100 residencies in psychiatry, and hopes for 600 to 800 later on. Fifty-nine medical schools are cooperating with VA in the program.

HOUSING

More than 400,000 new dwelling units of all types were started this year, under the impetus of the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, Wilson W. Wyatt, administrator of the National Housing Agency, announced on July 2 in his first report to the public. An estimated total of 235,000 veterans' and servicemen's families have been accommodated to date in public housing as a result of the veterans preference policy. The volume of construction came close to the all-time record in the peak year of 1925. Despite initial delays and the crippling effects of work stoppages, "the Veterans Emergency Housing Program is just hitting its stride . . . and the likelihood is strong for starting the rest of the 1,200,000 units scheduled for 1946." The emergency program calls for beginning 2,700,000 houses by the end of 1947.

Of the 406,000 dwelling units started this year 278,000 were new permanent homes, according to the report. The remainder included 69,000 temporary re-use dwellings, 47,000 conversions, and 12,000 trailers.

Acute Need

A recent sample study of the housing needs of married enlisted men, made by the Veterans Administration

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

on request of the National Housing Agency, indicates that slightly more than 60 percent are still without suitable homes or apartments of their own. Forty percent were living doubled up with relatives or friends, and 20 percent in family quarters which were overcrowded or in poor condition. Many of those able to find their own living quarters were paying more rent than they had planned. The veterans "indicated by their comments that they were searching desperately for a place to live."

Community Organization

Mayors' emergency housing committees are now functioning in 350 cities, covering 90 percent of the urban population of the nation, reports Mr. Wyatt, writing in the May issue of *State Government*. These committees, he states, should be compact, workable units, consisting of representatives from local governments, the building industry, labor, veterans organizations, civic business groups, and public interest groups. Their purpose is to determine local emergency housing goals, handle public relations, supervise the local veterans housing referral center.

Assisting and guiding the communities is the local housing expediter, the agency's representative in the community, who in turn is responsible to the regional housing expediter's office.

Mr. Wyatt urges that state governments assist local programs by making housing funds available to communities, supervising local housing programs, helping to build highways, obtaining temporary housing for localities that need it, stimulating apprenticeship programs in the states, and assisting the communities in planning community development. Report No. 113 of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers contains four model acts which would give the state authority to implement such a scheme.

EDUCATION

"Even with the most aggressive measures, the educational capacity of the nation (at the college level) cannot be expanded by next autumn sufficiently to accommodate every student who wishes to enter," writes John W. Snyder, then head of War Mobilization and Reconversion, in his report to the President, "The Veteran and Higher Education." Approximately 2,080,000 are expected to try to enroll next fall. The colleges and universities last March estimated that after allowing for probable expansion between spring and fall, they would be able to take in a maximum of 1,600,000 students. "Unless more far-reaching action is taken, between 400,000 and 500,000 young people may have to be turned away from the college careers on which they are anxious to embark. Among them will be 270,000 veterans."

Housing is the most important bottleneck, according to Mr. Snyder. "The vacant rooms in private homes and apartments which normally were rented to students have disappeared in the nationwide shortage of housing." Other major bottlenecks are needed additions to physical plant—new clinics, dining halls, libraries; highly trained and specialized teachers; equipment.

Some easing of the housing shortage is expected by the end of the year, when the federal government will have made available temporary housing for 300,000 student veterans. Also, more housing units are being offered by the War and Navy Departments from excess camp equipment.

Some of the more aggressive schools have expanded their physical facilities by acquiring major war installations, such as War Department hospitals, Mr. Snyder reports. Arrangements have been made under which the War and Navy Departments will make available to colleges and universities any currently unused facilities at a no-cost lease basis. An interagency committee under the chairmanship of the Retraining and Reemployment Administrator has been established to assist in the identification of bottleneck items such as microscopes, other laboratory equipment, electronic equipment, and so on. These the War Assets Administrator is taking action to set aside for schools so far as possible.

Correspondence Courses

Contracts have been negotiated with thirty-eight educational institutions, authorizing them to give correspondence and extension courses by mail to eligible veterans, according to a recent announcement by the VA.

Subjects offered cover almost every educational field from an academic course to radio electronics and shoemaking. Veterans who wish to enroll should apply at the nearest VA regional office.

Also available to hospitalized veterans in VA hospitals are ninety-odd correspondence and self-teaching courses prepared by the U. S. Armed Forces Institute, according to a recent announcement from the army. VA will administer the program through its medical rehabilitation service.

Rehabilitation

A combination of "personality and psychology" was the method used by Captain William Kuhn, Jr., in teaching 93 paraplegic veterans to walk, according to a recent release from the army. Paralyzed from the waist down by a partial or complete severance of the spinal cord, these veterans a year ago felt like forgotten men. Now they are looking forward optimistically to supporting themselves in civilian life.

Captain Kuhn employed no new medical techniques in training. "I told them it was up to them to do something about it," he said, "and that they could if they would only try. . . . When we first tried to teach these men to walk, other doctors and patients laughed at us, so we went at night to the basement. . . . There, in privacy, we taught these men, first, to regain their sense of balance, and then to raise and swing forward one side of their bodies, raise and swing forward the other, until they were walking."

Alcoholism

"In these turbulent times" writes Anna N. Fletcher, R.N., in the May number of *Trained Nurse*, "there is one free-moving current of change that is as refreshing as a young spring breeze. The attitude toward alcoholism and alcoholics has been rechanneled and the . . . direction of its new location is definitely improved. . . . The problem of alcoholism has too long been shrugged off as a moral problem. . . . Articles appearing consistently in the medical journals of the country prove that the medical profession is ready to accept its responsibility in the treatment of alcoholics."

Facts and Figures

"Of the 50,000,000 persons in the United States who use alcoholic beverages, approximately 6 percent become excessive drinkers, and of the excessive drinkers, about 25 percent become chronic alcoholics," says a recent pamphlet published by the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol. ("The Scientific Approach to the Problem of Chronic Alcoholism." Price 15 cents. from the council, 60 East 42 Street,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New York 17.) In addition to the 750,000 chronic alcoholics, there are about 2,250,000 other excessive drinkers.

The cost of caring for alcoholics in the mental hospitals of the country is approximately $13,000,000 a year; the cost of maintaining drunken persons in jails is about $25,000,000 a year and the cost to society of crime associated with habitual excessive drinking is estimated to be over $175,000,000 a year. But only about $500,000 is expended annually for treatment, education, and research.

This compares with more than $130,000,000 similarly spent for tuberculosis, over $16,000,000 for infantile paralysis, and about $5,000,000 for cancer. "An alcoholic should be regarded as a sick person," says the report. "There are more chronic alcoholics than active cases of tuberculosis. When this fact is considered, and when the almost total lack of hospital facilities is taken into account, it appears that alcoholism is near the top of the list of major public health problems."

Community Planning

"About 20 percent of 150 cases of social breakdown analyzed by a council committee showed alcoholism as an important contributing factor," reports Ruth Flater, secretary of the Memphis Council of Social Agencies in the *Tennessee Public Welfare Record*. Appointment of a special committee to develop a program of prevention, control, and treatment was one of the results. Immediate needs are a diagnostic clinic and a farm to which alcoholics may be sent for reeducation. Present laws must be changed so that an alcoholic may be committed to a hospital instead of given a jail sentence. A public education program is being formulated to explain the nature, causes, and effects of alcoholism.

Hospital Treatment

New York's Knickerbocker Hospital, according to *New York Medicine*, the first general hospital to admit liquor addicts, recently discharged its 1,000th alcoholic patient. Eighteen beds in private and semiprivate wards are set aside for the patients referred by Alcoholics Anonymous. Patients usually spend five days in the hospital and receive a brain defogging medical treatment which includes vitamin B_1. During their stay they are visited only by members of AA and are dismissed in their company for continuing consultation and advice. Medical supervision is given by Dr. William Silkworth.

Educational Committees

The tenth local committee for Education on Alcoholism, promoted by the National Committee of the same name, was organized in Rochester, N. Y., this spring, according to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association. The purpose of the local committees is to: (1) educate the community to an understanding that alcoholism is a disease; (2) promote adequate hospital facilities for treatment; (3) establish an information center in cooperation wtih Alcoholics Anonymous; (4) establish a clinic for study, diagnosis, and treatment.

In Print

"Alcoholism Is a Sickness," by Herbert Yahraes. A popular interpretation of the extent of alcoholism, its effect upon the mind and body, and the the factors involved in rehabilitation. Price 10 cents. Public Affairs Committee, 68 West 45 St., New York 19.

"Forgotten Children"

Under the caption "Forgotten Children," *The New York Times* last month editorially characterized the 150,000-200,000 children under eighteen years of age estimated to be suffering from cerebral palsy, commonly known as spastic paralysis, the consequence of an injury to the motor centers of the brain. "Many of these," it said, "are committed to institutions for the mentally afflicted, and the uncommitted are shunned, locked away, and regarded as feeble minded. . . . In the whole country perhaps only fifteen institutions are devoted exclusively to the treatment of cerebral palsy, and these can care only for a fraction of the victims."

Of the total number of such cases about 70 percent are educable, according to Dr. Winthrop M. Phelps and T. Arthur Turner, in an article in the April number of *Trained Nurse*. "Many mild cases . . . are in general classrooms, their disability passing unnoticed. . . . In any injury to the brain, the thought centers may or may not be disturbed. . . . In addition to motor difficulties, one half of them have sight, hearing, and speech defects. . . . Early start on a program for preventing deformity is a prime necessity." Another cardinal point, say these authors, "is the education of the parents. They must be convinced that they should not prolong their child's babyhood unnecessarily. . . . Children with a moderate or severe imvolvement require intensive training at a residential or convalescent school followed by care at a day treatment unit."

Reports of various steps being taken in the last few months in different parts of the country to study the problem, increase facilities, and improve programs, indicate the increasing attention being given to this group of afflicted children. The occasion for *The Times* editorial, for example, was an appropriation of $20,000 by the New York State legislature for the study of the social, educational, and physical problems of persons afflicted with cerebral palsy.

California Program

A comprehensive program on cerebral palsy—case finding, diagnosis, education, and treatment—was authorized by the last session of the California legislature. It will be administered by the State Department of Education and backed by a substantial appropriation. New buildings are to be constructed for clinic and training centers and for residential schools. All the children in the state who have cerebral palsy and need treatment will be registered. Field clinics will be held for screening and preliminary diagnosis, and children then will be referred to a main diagnostic and treatment center.

For the period until the residential schools are open, children will be returned to their homes after diagnosis, where they will be given supervised out-patient treatment by physical therapists from the state and local crippled children's services. Funds from the federal-state Crippled Children's Services will pay for hospitalization for specific medical or surgical care.

Illinois Hospital School

Cerebral palsied children are expected to predominate at the Illinois Children's Hospital School, which opened this spring in Chicago. The first public institution of its kind in the United States, according to the March *Social Service Review*, it will accommodate about a hundred mentally competent but physically handicapped children.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The school was created by the last Illinois General Assembly, with a biennial appropriation of $420,000, after a survey by the Illinois Commission for the Handicapped revealed thousands of children in the state in need of such services. The school will be administered by the State Department of Welfare.

Housed in a former hospital building, the new institution will serve as a home, a school, and a hospital. A special curriculum built around art, music, crafts, and playground activities will be planned for each child according to his needs and abilities. Teaching will be done at the bedside if necessary, but whenever possible the children will work together in classrooms.

Richard Eddy, former superintendent of the St. Charles Training School for Boys, has been appointed superintendent. Also on the staff are a medical director, medical social service workers, nurses, physical and occupational therapists, specially trained teachers, and house mothers.

Elks Hospital

Another project for spastic cases is the Elks Crippled Children's Memorial Hospital scheduled to open in July at Quincy, Ill.

The Quincy lodge of Elks is sponsoring the new hospital. Ward Thomas, exalted ruler of the lodge, in announcing plans for the institution said: "While we are calling this new venture a hospital, it will be primarily a school in which the spastic patients will be taught to coordinate mind and muscle. Graduates of the University of Illinois, especially trained in this work, will conduct the classes and there will be training facilities for parents, as well as children, so that when the course is completed, parents may continue the training in their own homes."

Patients for the school will be selected through the 300 Elks clinics for crippled children held every year in Illinois. The school plans, in time, to care for 100 children, but will start with a smaller number. "It has been estimated that there are between twenty and thirty thousand spastic cases in the state."

Wisconsin Camp

The Wisconsin Association for the Disabled is developing a program for cerebral palsied children at its well known Camp Waubeek, according to the April *Wisconsin Welfare*. As part of a broadened program for aid to the handicapped adopted at its recent annual meeting, the association is planning to put the camp, with its capital investment of nearly $150,000, to use for these children during the part of the year when it is not required for the summer camp for the handicapped.

National Program

The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., is planning a special cerebral palsy division to carry out its national program for people with this disability, according to the June 1 issue of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association.

Specific aims of the new division will be to insure to the cerebral palsied: health and medical care, social welfare and security, recreation, educational and employment opportunities. It will also foster and extend research in the care and prevention of this disorder.

Oklahoma Clinic

A school clinic for spastics is being opened at Lincoln School, Tulsa, Okla., under the auspices of the Oklahoma Crippled Children's Commission. An outgrowth of a survey made by the Council of Social Agencies and the school health department, medical supervision will be given by local physicians interested in the problem. A trained physical therapist will be employed, and it is hoped later to employ an occupational therapist.

New York Center

A model treatment and training center for cerebral palsied children is being set up to serve the New York metropolitan area, under the auspices of the Pediatric Foundation. . . . More than 200 parents of handicapped children met at dinner this spring to inaugurate both the program of the new center and a move to unify the various associations for cerebral palsy in New York City, and Westchester and Nassau Counties.

People and Things

"It should be recognized that ethics in social work requires the treatment of clients and of other agencies in the community, with the same respect, consideration and honesty with which the social worker would hope to be treated in his own personal relationships. . . . The guiding principle . . . shall be . . . integrity . . . in service to the client, service to the social and other professions, service to the community." — From the "Code of Ethics" prepared by the Kansas County Welfare Director's Association.

Transition

On October 1, Sue Spencer will become the new executive secretary of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Miss Spencer is at present assistant executive secretary of the American Association of Social Workers.

Merger

Merger of the New York Jewish Social Service Association and the Brooklyn Jewish Family Welfare Society ranks the new organization, the Jewish Family Society, among the half dozen largest family service agencies in the United States. Its budget for the coming year, for family service in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, will total approximately $1,000,000. Ralph K. Guinzburg is the first president of the new organization. Frances Taussig, formerly executive director of the Manhattan agency, is the new director, and Gertrude R. Davis, formerly director of the Brooklyn agency, becomes associate director.

Salvation Army

Commissioner Albert W. T. Orsborn, evangelist and hymnologist, was elected general of the Salvation Army, by the High Council which met in England during the late spring.

The sixth to occupy that post, General Orsborn succeeds General George L. Carpenter, who retired in June at the age of 74. After his election General Orsborn said that his policy would emphasize evangelism and that youth work would also be in the forefront.

Alaska

A bill recently signed by Governor Ernest C. Gruening brings Alaska into the federal-state system of vocational rehabilitation. The program will not only cover the Alaskan mainland, but also the chain of Aleutian Islands with a population of 72,000 whites, Indians, and Eskimos. All forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were previously included in the system.

New Jobs

New York's new health commissioner is Dr. Israel Weinstein, who has been associated with the health department since 1924, and in a full time

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMON SENSE AND BAD BOYS
AND
OTHER ESSAYS
By Hon. John F. Perkins
Recently Retired Justice Boston Juvenile Court

A compilation of philosophical talks and writings which should be of great value to all who are concerned with the problems of youth.

Price $2.50

Make Checks Payable to The Publishers:
The Citizenship Training Department,
Boston Juvenile Court, 17 Somerset Street,
Boston 8, Mass.

PAMPHLETS & PERIODICALS

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which professional nurses take in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 1790 Broadway at 58 St., New York 19, N. Y.

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED
GIRL'S WORKER BOY'S WORKER
NURSERY DIRECTOR
FRANKLIN SETTLEMENT
3360 Charlevoix, Detroit 7, Michigan

WANTED—Trained case workers and working supervisor. Agency is expanding its family and child welfare services. Good supervision and adequate salary based on training and experience. Transportation paid to San Francisco. Write Catholic Social Service, 995 Market Street, San Francisco 3.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES
For applicants trained in Social Service, Community Problems, Research, psychological testing and allied fields. Interviews by appointment.
DONALDSON & HULL Agency
Personnel Consultations
135 Broadway, N. Y. 6 BEekman 3-0981

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, INC. AGENCY, 64 West 48th Street, New York. Wisc. 7-4961. A professional bureau specializing in fund-raising, group work, institutional, casework and medical social work positions.

INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., INC., Groceries, Hudson and North Moore Streets, New York.

The Chance of a Lifetime
FOR EVERYONE INTERESTED IN
A WRITING CAREER

HERE IS A CHANCE to learn to write by *writing* — under the personal direction of successful writers and editors. The Magazine Institute, a private school completely owned and operated by editors and writers, offers practical instruction in short story and article writing. You work in your own home, on your own time.

Every assignment you submit is returned with detailed criticism. Experienced writers patiently correct your work and help develop your style to suit the demands of the modern magazine market. You ask all the questions you like. As your ability grows you get a chance to concentrate on the sort of things you do best — essays, features, short sketches, etc.

FREE CATALOG

Send the coupon today for the free catalog which tells you how you may get started toward a writing career. Inquiries will also receive "The Best Job in the World" listing unsolicited testimonials from successful graduates.

VETERANS: This course approved for veterans' training

THE MAGAZINE INSTITUTE, INC.,
Dept. 38-D, 50 Rockefeller Plaza,
Rockefeller Center, New York 20, N. Y.
Please send free catalog without obligation to:
Name .....
Address .....
.....
(Inquiries confidential. No salesman will call)

capacity since 1936. He succeeds Dr. Edward M. Bernecker, who resigned after the Academy of Medicine and other organizations protested that he lacked the special training necessary for that particular post. Dr. Weinstein served as acting commissioner during the interim.

Appointment of Grace F. Marcus as professor of social case work on the faculty of the School of Applied Social Sciences at the University of Pittsburgh, has been announced. A graduate of the Smith School of Social Work and the School of Social Work at the University of Pennsylvania, Miss Marcus is well-known as both writer and teacher. Recently she has been making a special study of the public assistance field in the public agency of Baltimore, Md.

Russell Leedy, has been appointed executive director of the Yonkers, N. Y., Community Chest. Recently engaged in community surveys in Evanston, Ill., and Wichita, Kan., under the auspices of Community Surveys Associated, Mr. Leedy, prior to his service as a lieutenant in the navy, was executive director of the Jackson, Mich., Community Chest.

Aaron Paul has been appointed director of the division of public assistance, of the Kentucky Department of Welfare. A graduate of the School of Social Work of the College of William and Mary, Mr. Paul has served with the division in various capacities for the past ten years.

Kenneth Miller, formerly executive secretary of the Indianapolis Community Fund, became associate director of the Denver Community Chest on July 1.

George B. Kirkendall has resigned as executive secretary of the Utica, N. Y., Community Chest to become a staff member of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

New York's Sydenham Hospital has appointed Frank P. Adair to its first administrative internship under a new plan of including hospital management in the program of training hospital personnel. Mr. Adair had previously served as a fellow in hospital administration at the hospital.

Dr. Harrison S. Collisi has been named medical director of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., succeeding the late Dr. Claude C. Pierce. Before serving in the armed forces, Dr. Collisi was chief of staff in the Butterworth Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was active in the formation of the Michigan Birth Control League.

The Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind has announced the appointment of Alfred L. Severson as executive director. Previous to a period of military service, Mr. Severson was professor of sociology at Drake University.

ROLF NUGENT, deputy chief of the UNRRA Bureau of Supply, died suddenly on July 27 at the age of forty-five, while swimming near Yokohama. Successor to Leon Henderson as director of the department of consumer credit studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, Mr. Nugent had been on loan to the OPA, UNRRA, and other government agencies since early in 1941. While with UNRRA he was assigned to London, Bari, and most recently to Japan, where he was making a survey of surplus property. At the Russell Sage Foundation, Mr. Nugent directed a comprehensive study of installment buying and wrote a book on "Consumer Credit and Business Stability."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SITUATIONS WANTED

TECHNOLOGIST WITH SALES ABILITY, age 33, Ph.D. (chemistry), 7 years experience in natural rubber production methods both here and in the Far East, desires position, not necessarily in rubber, offering opportunity and where executive ability counts. Location immaterial. Health excellent. Married, both having had European as well as Far Eastern experience. Working knowledge of French. Willing to start moderate salary provided possibilities for advancement good. 8414 Survey.

EXECUTIVE for health or case work agency. Has experience in field of cerebral palsy, rheumatic fever, and speech. Successful in fund raising, 8420 Survey.

EXECUTIVE for home finding and child placing agency. Trained and experienced in case work, fund raising and community organization. 8421 Survey.

HUSBAND-WIFE TEAM seeks challenging employment, institution, camp or school. Man ten years welfare administrative experience, fund raising, community organization, personnel; public relations background. Wife head preschool department private school; background registered nurse, psychiatric training. 8419 Survey.

BOYS' WORKER, Supervisor, experienced. Willing to locate anywhere. 8413 Survey.

EXECUTIVE, trained and experienced woman, (Jewish), desires position institution or school. Expert management of food and housekeeping. 8417 Survey.

PERSONNEL work, Recreation or Intramural Athletics. College graduate. Veteran. Wide range of experience; YMCA, College Extension, Physical Education, Athletics. Mid-west preferred. 1128 Marston, Ames, Iowa.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR of Boys Institution desires similar position. Eighteen years in Children's work in Institutions and Boys Clubs. Available September 1st. 8401 Survey.

WORKERS WANTED

DIRECTOR OF ADULT ACTIVITIES for Jewish Community Center. Woman to head department long established and dedicated to working with mothers through Mothers' clubs. Settlement in predominantly Jewish neighborhood of New York City. Please write fully qualifications, stating experience, training, remuneration. 8412 Survey.

CASEWORKERS—Catholic Family and Child Care Agency has two staff vacancies. Salary in accordance with professional training and experience. Opportunity for advancement. At least one year's graduate training required. Catholic Welfare Bureau, 626 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 14, California.

CASE WORKERS. School of Social Work Graduate. Exceptional opportunity, family and children's agency. Psychiatric consultant. Salary range $2400 to $3200, dependent upon experience. Protestant Family Welfare, 52 Howard St., Albany 7, N. Y.

CASE WORKERS. School of Social Work graduates, $180 beginning salary. Excellent staff development program and psychiatric staff consultant. Five-day week. Family Service, 1243 N. Van Buren Street, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin.

CHALLENGING case work opening in specialized Denver Hospital for competent Jewish graduate of a school of social work. Starting salary $2400 to $2700 dependent upon experience. State qualifications. 8384 Survey. If applicant resides in New York, apply Mrs. Erna L. Lindenbaum, Vanderbilt 6-1590.

TWO CASEWORKERS. One with two year social work graduate training with psychiatric background plus experience; one with experience and at least one year graduate training including 300 hours supervised field work. Salary ranges $185-$244 and $165-$218 with possibility for increases in 1947. Write Miss Mary Russell, Executive Director, Family Service Society, 35 North Arroyo Parkway, Pasadena 1, California.

PROFESSIONALLY trained caseworker wanted in an accredited, non-sectarian child placement agency, Pacific coast. Starting salary up to $2700, depending on training and experience with regular increases. Travel expense paid to the job. Address Box 90, University Station, Seattle, Washington.

WORKERS WANTED

TWO CASE WORKERS to supervise children in foster homes. Two years graduate work required. Experience not essential. Salary $2100 to $2400. Children's Service League, 717 South Grand Avenue, East, Springfield, Illinois.

ASSISTANT (WOMAN) FOR RECORD DEPARTMENT, OF THE FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE IN THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS. SEND DATA SHEET TO AGNES LEWIS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WENDOVER, KENTUCKY.

CASE WORKER — In resident position in State Institution for adolescent girls committed by Court. College education. Graduate study at School of Social Work and/or experience in Children's Work desired. Beginning salary $2268. Small deductions for maintenance. Write full details. 8418 Survey.

CHALLENGING OPPORTUNITY for a medical social worker, professionally qualified, in a hospital social service department near Boston. Salary range $2100 to $2400. 8415 Survey.

IS THERE A NURSE, practical or graduate, going from New York to California mid-September, who will take charge of arthritic woman invalid during trip? Expenses and salary. 8416 Survey.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY: Administrative Assistant to Founder and President of Nationally known Club and Camp for under-privileged boys located in New England. Professional training and experience with boys essential. Must be familiar with group work techniques. Fine opportunity for young man of enthusiasm to progress with a unique organization. IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW. STATE EXPERIENCE AND REMUNERATION. 8400 Survey.

WANTED: DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICE. A woman with graduate training and a number of years experience in Child Welfare work for a Children's Institution providing a foster home program. 8410 Survey.

ADOPTION AGENCY needs professionally trained case workers for intake and adoption placement department. Involves work with parents placing children for adoption and prospective adoption parents, seeking children. Write Miss Julia Ann Bishop, Director of Case Work, Children's Home Society of Virginia, Box 554, Richmond, Virginia.

MAN OR WOMAN GRADUATE GROUP-WORKER for Jewish Social Welfare Agency in Portland, Oregon. Good opportunity for right person. Write "Neighborhood House, 3030 S. W. Second Avenue, Portland 1, Oregon."

CASE WORKERS: Foster Home placement and general child Welfare Services including some protective and unmarried mother cases. Private, non-sectarian, community-wide agency of recognized standards. Salary range $2100-$3100 for two year graduate, School of Social Work. Write Executive Secretary, Children's Bureau of Los Angeles, 2824 Hyans Street, Los Angeles 26, Calif.

WANTED: Qualified, professionally trained case worker, preferably with psychiatric background, plus experience, to work in recently organized Family Service agency in rapidly expanding community. Entrance salary, about $200 per month. Apply, Miss Kathleen Millikin, Executive Secretary, Family Service of Hamilton, 824 Rentschler Bldg., Hamilton, Ohio.

CASE WORKERS. Two, professionally qualified, by Jewish family and children's agency. Excellent staff development program. Opportunity special assignments, one to combine case work and public relations program. Salary range: case worker I, $2100-$3000; case worker II, $2900-$4000. 8402 Survey.

SUPERVISOR. Professionally trained and experienced, to have charge of a family service department in multiple service Jewish case work agency. Responsibilities include supervision of worker and students, administration of unit and community committee work. Salary range $2900-$4000. 8403 Survey.

CASEWORKERS—Catholic Family and Child Care agency has two staff vacancies. Salary according to professional training and experience. Opportunity for advancement. Must have graduate training. Catholic Charities, 418 N. 25th Street. Omaha, Nebraska.

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Arlien Johnson, President, Los Angeles, Calif.; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5. 74th Annual Meeting, San Francisco, Calif.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, The Rev. Ellis Marshburn, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 145 East 32 Street, New York 16, N. Y. Frank L. Weil, President; Joseph H. Cohen, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as National Association of Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of armed forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE TO FAITH AND HUMANITY. SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN—Immigrant aid, port and dock work, naturalization aid, Americanization classes, location of relatives in war-separated families. SOCIAL WELFARE AND WAR ACTIVITIES—Council houses and clubs, nurseries, clinics; scholarships, camps, teen-age canteens; work with handicapped. Participation in national wartime programs through educational projects and community activities. EDUCATION DIVISION—Contemporary Jewish affairs, international relations and peace, social legislation. Study groups under national direction keep Jewish women throughout country alert to vital current issues. 215 Senior Sections in United States. 100 Junior and Councilette Sections. 65,000 members.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City; 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counseling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

This DIRECTORY appears in Survey Midmonthly twelve times a year. Rates are 30 cents a line (actual) per insertion. For information contact the Advertising Department.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Red Cross

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS—Administered through national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and five area offices in New York, N. Y., Alexandria, Va., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Calif. There are 3,757 local chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Services to the Armed Forces, Services to Veterans, Relief to prisoners of War, Blood Donor Service, Disaster Relief and Civilian War Aid, Office of the Medical Director, Nursing Service, Nutrition Service, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Volunteer Special Services, American Junior Red Cross, and Foreign War Relief.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. William Ziegler, Jr., President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage, and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director, 130 E. 22nd St., New York 10. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Studies in the Professions. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE with 54 branches seeks to improve living and working conditions among Negroes. Conducts surveys and research as basis for its services. During war and post-war period specializes in securing full use of Negro manpower in production and reconversion. Publishes "Opportunity," Journal of Negro Life, and other special bulletins on interracial and community problems. Provides fellowships in Social Work and Labor Relations. Gifts solicited. 1133 Broadway, New York 10.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, since 1881, has followed a program of service in offering practical training for Negro youth and in promotion of interracial good will. Maintains Department of Records and Research for compiling and releasing pertinent information on race relations and Negro progress. Published material available. F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centres in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Judge Raphael P. Koenig, President; Robert E. McCormick, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, The Tot Lot, 422 West 49th Street, Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS, INC., 88 Lexington Ave., New York City 16. Dr. Bernice Baxter, President; Miss Martha F. Allen, National Executive. Founded by a group of educators; incorporated 1912. Oldest national organization in America serving girls, provides health and character building program, with emphasis on home skills. Age groups served are Blue Birds (7-9 years), Camp Fire Girls (10 through junior high school age), and Horizon Clubbers (senior high through junior college).

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JUVENILE AGENCIES—Devoted to improving methods of care and rehabilitation of delinquent, dependent and neglected children and prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. Annual meeting, "The Proceedings," sent to members. Fee $3.00. Established 1903. Executive Secretary, E. L. Johnstone, Woodbine, New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC., Chicago, Illinois. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; Lawrence J. Linck, Executive Director. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies in behalf of the handicapped. Renders professional field consultation services. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins, "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

Health

AMERICAN HEARING SOCIETY — 1537 35th Street, N.W., Washington 7, D.C. A national organization devoted to prevention of deafness, conservation of hearing and rehabilitation of the hard of hearing. Monthly publication, HEARING NEWS, $2.00 a year. Literature for sale. Information given concerning problems of the hard of hearing. Field Service. C. Stewart Nash, M.D., president; Harry P. Wareham, Executive Vice President.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado. Samuel Schaefer, Executive Director, Chas. J. Kaufman, M.D., Medical Director. Free, non-sectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children. (Kosher dietary.) Maintains children's service. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. H. J. Corper, M.D., Research Director; Mrs. Ruth Axelrad, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. New York area: 19 West 44th St., Herman Sanders, director; applications to Mrs. Erna L. Lindenbaum, director of Social Service. Philadelphia area: 1831 Chestnut St., Harold Greenspun, director. Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, The Rev. Cornelius P. Trowbridge; Associate Medical Director, Eva F. Dodge, M.D.

THE RESEARCH COUNCIL ON PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL, 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. An associated society of The American Association for the Advancement of Science. Its aim is to help bring about, through research and education, a continuous reduction in alcoholism and the alcoholic psychoses, accidents, inefficiency, and various states of ill health associated with the excessive use of alcohol. Members pay five dollars per year or more.

MARGARET SANGER RESEARCH BUREAU
17 W. 16th St., N. Y. City. WA 9-6200.
MARGARET SANGER, Director.
Every day 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturday 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Wednesday & Thursday evenings 5:30 to 8 P.M.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—325 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic field and other recreational facilities.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormack, Exec. Dir.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

accredits the following institutions offering graduate professional study. A two-year course leads to a Master's Degree. Schools marked with * offer standard one-year curriculum. Symbols P & M indicate psychiatric or medical social work programs. Inquiries may be addressed to individual schools or for general information write to Miss Leona Massoth, Executive Secretary, American Association of Schools of Social Work, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S. W. Atlanta, Ga.

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston 16, Mass. (M)

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston 16, Mass. (P)

*UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Department of Social Work, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research (M)

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
25 Niagara Square, Buffalo 2, New York

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley 4, Calif.
School of Social Welfare (M, P)

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington 17, D. C. (P)

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago 37, Ill.
School of Social Service Administration (M, P.)

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver 10, Colorado
School of Social Work

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
134 East 39th Street, New York 16, N. Y. (M)

*THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu 10, Hawaii

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington 1, D. C.
Graduate School of Social Work

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Urbana, Ill.
Curriculum in Social Welfare Administration

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Division of Social Service
122 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Ind.

*LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge 3, La.
School of Social Welfare

THE RAYMOND A. KENT SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville 8, Ky. (M)

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago 6, Ill.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN INSTITUTE OF SCHOOL WORK
60 Farnsworth Ave., Detroit 2, Michigan

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis 14, Minn.
School of Social Work (M, P)

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada (M)

NASHVILLE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
Nashville 4, Tenn.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C. (M)

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln 8, Neb.
Graduate School of Social Work

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
of Columbia University
122 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N. Y. (M, P)

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Division of Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, N. C.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus 10, Ohio
School of Social Administration

*UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Oklahoma
School of Social Work

*OUR LADY OF THE LAKE COLLEGE, Graduate School of Social Service, San Antonio 7, Texas

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia 3, Pa.
Pennsylvania School of Social Work (P)

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.
School of Applied Social Sciences (M, P)

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY, St. Louis 3, Mo. (M)

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
51 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 16, Mass. (M, P)

SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK
Northampton, Massachusetts (P)

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles 7
Graduate School of Social Work (M)

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto 5, Canada.
School of Social Work

TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans 15, Louisiana
School of Social Work (M, P)

*UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
Salt Lake City, Utah

*STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, Pullman, Wash.
Graduate School of Social Work

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle 5, Wash.
Graduate School of Social Work (M)

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis 5, Missouri (M, P)
The George Warren Brown School of Social Work

KANSAS CITY BRANCH, The George Warren Brown School of Social Work, 5228 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

WAYNE UNIVERSITY, Detroit 2, Michigan
School of Public Affairs and Social Work

*WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, W. Va.
Department of Social Work

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland 6, Ohio
School of Applied Social Sciences (M, P)

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY, Richmond 20, Va.
Richmond School of Social Work

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED